

We trust our friends in Ellipsisburg will bear in mind the Temperance meeting at that place on Friday evening next, March 31.

Every minister of the gospel, every religious newspaper, and every honest man in the free states is opposed to the Douglas fraud.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania will hold its next quarterly session at this place on the 26th day of April next.

There will be a general rally of all the friends of Temperance in this county on Thursday the 27 day of April next, at this place.

We are under obligations to Hon. James Gamble for a copy of the census statistics of 1850.

No more compromises with slavery," is the general sentiment of every Anti-Nebraska meeting that has been held.

Most of the trades, professions, and ways of living among mankind, take their origin either from the love of pleasure or the fear of want.

Nothing is so much admired, and so little understood, as wit."

Buffoon, "a man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures and postures, jokes and other vulgar pleasantries. A dro"; a mimic. He that uses indecent railery."

Now is the time to carry forward our cause with giant strides. Circulate the documents, obtain subscribers to independent, freedom-loving papers, hold meetings and send on the petitions—already the traitors at Washington begin to tremble at the knees—follow up the blows already given, with spirit and determination, and the villainous swindle will yet be defeated.

Have you heard the news from New Hampshire? The people of the Granite State have rebuked the conspirators at Washington in thunder tones. Thank God there is still a North, and that at last it says to the Slave Power, Not another foot of free Territory shall be polluted with the curse of slavery.

"Truth Vindicated."

This is the significant title of a pamphlet which the executive committee of the Maine Law movement in Philadelphia have issued in relation to the unfortunate defection of E. H. Price, the Senator elected by the Temperance men of that city.

We have watched the course of this movement with great interest—have patiently read the labored defense of Senator Price, as made by the Daily Register, and are now forced to the unwelcome conclusion, that Senator Price has not acted the part of a high-minded, honorable man.

For instance, Mr. Price knows perfectly well that if he had written such a letter before the election no consistent Maine Law man would have voted for him.

If Senator Price thinks his wealth, and influential friends will save him from the merited censure which his conduct deserves, he will find himself mistaken. Ho has disappointed the just expectations of the friends of Temperance throughout the State, and his praise will be confined to the rarities of the free use of intoxicating drinks.

Now is the Time to Strike for Freedom.

We presume all our readers realize as well as we do, that this is the most favorable time the country has seen in many years to work efficiently for the cause of peace, good order, progress and reform.

What is needed now is action, consistent, energetic action. For instance, notwithstanding we polled 519 votes for the Free Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner last fall, and the Whigs 80, many of whom take the Journal; and notwithstanding the efficiency of the paper in promoting the Temperance and Liberty cause, is conceded by most of our friends, yet its circulation in the county is but a trifle over 300.

And then in addition to the influence thus produced, we trust a perusal of the Journal will have a happy influence in other respects. We hope to inspire many thoughts in many young men—to inculcate the duty of industry and economy—to encourage hope, faith, and charity, and to strengthen in all the love of virtue, honor, and independence.

We are conscious of many imperfections about the paper, but having given it our best exertions, we ask our friends to overlook its imperfections, and make an energetic effort to put it on an independent footing as regards its pecuniary condition, for thereby we think they will be serving the cause in which they are engaged.

We are not easily discouraged, but we confess to some mortification at the indifference of some of our friends to the prosperity of the Journal.

All Hail New Hampshire!

It looks again as though there would be a North. Democratic New Hampshire has replied to the Nebraska villainy by repudiating its authors. The party of Pierce and Douglas have lost even that State, in which of all northern members of the Union such a revolution could least be looked for.

And now, in the face of this result, will the House of Representatives go on and pass the bill! Will they defy the unanimous feeling of the northern States, after the egregious and imposing manifestation now made in New Hampshire? We do not know and for the moment seek not to foretell. Let them do if they

dare! We defy the conspirators to consummate their crime! The handwriting is on the wall, and the unsparring verdict will move swiftly to its ardent and scornful execution.

The following is the latest intelligence of the result of the New Hampshire election:

Boston, March 19, 1854.

The Atlas has returns from 204 towns in New Hampshire, giving Baker 795 majority. His majority in the state will be about 1,400. Of the Representatives elected, as far as known, 153 are Democrats and 154 Opposition.

Free Democracy in State Convention.

The following resolution of the State Central Committee, it will be seen, fixes the time of our next State Convention, which we trust will be the largest and most efficient ever held in the State:

Resolved, That a State Convention of the Free Democrats of Pennsylvania, for the nomination of a State Ticket, and for promoting the organization of the party, be and is hereby called, to meet in Pittsburg on the first Wednesday (the 17th) of June next; and the Free Democrats are requested to meet in their counties and appoint delegates, and likewise to attend generally as individuals, especially from those counties in which no appointing meeting shall be held.

We republish the following list of names belonging to the State Committee with their Post Office address. We hope some one in each County not named in this list will at once report himself to the Secretary, C. P. Jones, of Valley Forge, Montgomery County Penna.; so that our organization may be perfected.

We feel a little mortified that M'Kean County has as yet no representation in the Committee; for we gave Mr. Jones the names of two or three reliable friends of our cause, but he writes us under date of March 9th, that he has received no answer to either of his letters sent to M'Kean. This is not the way to labor for freedom. But here is the list as it now stands:

Table with columns: COUNTY, MEMBERS, P.O. ADDRESS. Lists names and addresses for various counties including Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Dauphin, Indiana, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Luzerne, Mercer, Montgomery, Perry, Philadelphia, Potter, Warren, Washington, Wyoming, Wayne.

Well Told.

Mr. Forch told the following anecdote at the great German Meeting, last Friday, in New York:

"I have still some remarks to make to show to what kind of means the friends of the Nebraska bill have recourse. Before the meeting of a week ago yesterday, there came to me a certain Nesslerer, who was once a gens'arme in Gerinany. He requested me to appear at the meeting and speak in favor of the bill. Of course I was obliged to refuse. Thereupon he imagined it was with me as with him, that the clink of dollars would, perhaps, soften my heart; so he laid twenty-five dollars upon the table. I said very quietly, to him: 'now I am still less inclined to do it.' (Thundering applause.) When he perceived he could do nothing with me, he said: 'Forch, have you not yet become knowing? The Nebraska bill is a humbug, and every thing in the United States is a humbug. Come, then, make money!' I looked to my wife and said quietly: 'Charlotte, turn that humbug out of doors. (Great laughter and applause.)"

The Democratic Press of Ohio.

We would, with all becoming modesty and respect, call the attention of our Democratic Editors of this State, at least, to the danger that is now setting in against our party for 1856. If Gen. Cass' Nicholson Letter defeated a man of Gen. Cass' talents and exalted moral character in a contest with a man of such inferior capacity, what must we expect if Douglas' Nebraska Bill pass through a Democratic Congress. Mark our prediction: if that bill pass, the Democratic party will be beaten, badly beaten even in Ohio, no matter who may be our candidate. Yes, and if our Democratic members of Congress do not make their mark against the Douglas bill as it now stands, October will tell a story

that they, and we may not like to foot up. We repeat what we said a few days since, that, there is no Congressional District in Ohio, that will not condemn that bill.

Brethren of the Press, are we prepared for such a result? Shall we again suffer our cherished principles to be submerged by the muddy waters of Whiggery and factionism combined? If not, come down upon this repeal of compromises. Especially, you who have resolved against agitation. The Democratic Press of Ohio, united as one man, can floor the illegitimate bantling, if they will.—Democratic Mirror.

More Trouble With Cuba.

Some days ago, the telegraph told a terrible tale about the Cuban authorities seizing a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States. The Black Warrior was the name of the vessel thus seized. We believed at the time, and see no reason to change our opinion yet, that this Black Warrior case was got up to draw attention from the Nebraska swindle.

When the facts are ascertained a better opinion perhaps may prevail, but the following from the N. Y. Evening Post of March 17, will show something of the trickery that has been resorted to in this case.

A dispatch from our consulate at Havana to Secretary Marcy has been published. It details the particulars of the seizure of the Black Warrior. The account of Mr. Robertson, the American Consul, does not vary from that drawn up by the agents of the steamer, which we have already presented to our readers.

There is, however, a correction in the letter, of an error in a previous dispatch. Mr. Robertson says:

"In my dispatch I stated, that the British mail line have also been in the habit of entering and clearing in ballast, when they had cargo on board. Mr. Crawford, the British consul, has assured me to day that such is not the case."

This illustrates the loose way in which even the official papers in reference to the Black Warrior have been drawn up, and should put us on our guard against trusting too credulously to all we hear charged to the conduct of the Cuban authorities.

Mr. Robertson, the American consul, deserves the severest rebuke for having made a positive statement of so much importance in his bearing upon the excited feeling in regard to the relations of Cuba and the United States.

This correction of the consul's previously false statement serves, however, to fix the attention upon a precedent which must have some influence in forming a judgement in the Black Warrior case. The British mail vessels, it seems, have not been in the habit of disobeying the Cuban laws, as is claimed for our more independent vessels. Mr. Robertson declares that Law's steamers have always, as is confessed of the Black Warrior, acted illegally. This is the statement in the consul's dispatch No. 35. But as No. 35 contradicts what is said in No. 34, we are prepared to find in No. 36 a contradiction of No. 35. When even officials thus recklessly give currency to what is false, it is not surprising that all kinds of baseless rumors should be rife. We yet want clear statements and facts in regard to the seizure of the Black Warrior.

THE NEXT AGGRESSION OF SLAVERY.

—Let it be remembered that Slavery never pauses in its march to complete dominion over all this country. The passage of the Nebraska bill is but one of its constantly advancing steps. If it succeeds in this, its restless spirit will immediately bring forward some other scheme of aggression upon the rights of Freedom.

There are some indications of what is to be the next aggressive step of Slavery. Mr. Toombs recently said to John P. Hale, that the South would next demand an act of Congress to allow slaveholders to take their slaves with them into any of the United States; and he affirmed that, after the Nebraska bill had been passed, Congress would pass such a law; and he triumphantly anticipated the day when slaveholders would have the right secured to them of visiting Massachusetts with their slave property, and sitting with their slaves in security at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument.

Strictly according with this idea, and showing the direction in which slaveholders' expectations are running, was the assertion of a slaveholder in this city last week. He said that the slaveholders intended to have a law passed by Congress to allow them to take their slaves with them to the free States, and that the same members of Congress who voted for the Nebraska bill would put this law through.—Boston Commonwealth.

VALUABLE RECEIPT—CORN BREAD.

Every body who have been at the Mason House, at Buffalo, N. Y. has learned the luxury of the corn bread there provided. The clerk is often taxed to write directions for home manufacture, and I thus procured a receipt for domestic use, which I copy for you, so that those who wish may try a piece of bread from the Mason. It is as follows:

One quart of sour milk, two table spoonfuls of flour, three eggs and corn meal enough to make a stiff batter.—Ex.

Common Schools.

We are indebted to Mr. Eldred of the House for a copy of the "Twentyeth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania.

This is a very interesting document, from which we learn that our State is making progress in her common school system.

There are, of course, many defects in our present system, which should receive the attention of the people and of the Legislature, but the greatest difficulty in the way of the complete triumph of the educational movement is thus ably and truthfully set forth in the report before us:

The importance of securing the services of efficient and properly qualified teachers, cannot be over-estimated. So much depends upon the qualifications of the teacher—his moral and intellectual habits—that a school had far better be closed than be left under the pernicious influence of one who possesses neither the capacity nor habits for the proper discharge of his duties.

I am aware that, in many parts of the State, competent teachers cannot be procured, without much difficulty. This, however, I apprehend, can be remedied, by the exercise of a more liberal disposition on the part of directors and the people. Let teaching be treated as an independent and honorable profession, and its members receive proper treatment and adequate compensation, and there will soon be no scarcity of good teachers.

Young men, instead of regarding the occupation as an humble pursuit, yielding, at best, but a scanty support, and to be adopted as a last resort or a mere temporary expedient, will gladly and cheerfully prepare themselves for the profession, and make it the occupation of their lives.

While this disparity exists as to compensation in pursuits certainly not differing in respectability, young men will be loth to adopt the precarious occupation of teaching, more especially when other and more lucrative professions and callings are before them. It seems a strange perversion of things indeed, that whilst we are willing to lavish our treasures upon the improvement of our farms, or the adornment of our dwellings; that whilst all seem ready and willing to expend their money for the mere gratification of taste, that the pittance necessary for the education of the children of the community, should be doled out with such an unwilling hand.

Whig State Convention.

This body meets to-morrow at Harrisburg, to nominate, as we suppose, a Whig candidate, to be run and beaten on strict party grounds. The Convention, in thus putting forth a candidate will be acting in accordance with the wishes of the friends of the present State and National Administration. It will be pursuing the very course that, as its enemies, they would advise; for they fear and tremble at the result of any other course.

We have advised against this course, but advice is maligned. We have shown that if the Whigs really wish to obtain power they have but one course to pursue, and that a plain, easy, politic one. If they would make no nomination, but support an independent Candidate, let it be Judge Bell, Judge Pollock, Mr. Simpson, General Larimer, Gen. Cameron, or any other good man, he would be elected by 20,000 majority, provided he was run on the question of selling the public works, and opposition to the Nebraska iniquity. No man acquainted with the politics of Pennsylvania can doubt this. With the Governor would be elected a Legislature that would accord with and carry out the public sentiment on these questions.

part of some success. The campaign will be a spirited one, as public feelings on these questions is such that the sanguine ones will believe that the adoption of resolves in favor of a sale of the Public Works, and against the Nebraska bill, will secure the Whig nominees the votes of all Democrats who are in favor of those measures. But all such calculations are erroneous. And the result will show that the bogus Democracy understand their position best, while they will come out with their usual majority in advance.—Lancaster Independent Whig.

We Publish elsewhere the proceedings of the Convention which verify the predictions of the Whig, and we have little doubt but this nomination of Judge Pollock as a pure whig, will secure the re-election of Governor Bigler, which might easily have been prevented.

We hope the Independent voters of the State will now take measures to bring out a candidate for whom they can consistently and confidentially vote.

Temerance Mass Meeting.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance will hold their quarterly session at Coudersport, on Wednesday 26th and Thursday 27th of April next.

Never was there a more auspicious time for the people of Potter county to show their energy and determination in, and their fidelity to this great cause.

The efforts of the friends of temperance in behalf of a Prohibitory Liquor Law having been frustrated, for the present, we are anxious to have

A GRAND RALLY

to the rescue. The mass meeting will be held on the afternoon and evening of Thursday the 27th of April next, at the Court House, when able and experienced speakers will be in attendance. A. ROUSVILLE. HUGH YOUNG, Ch'n. A. G. OLMSTED. LEWIS MANN. R. O. GOODRICH, Sec. Com. of Arrang'mts.

I. O. of Good Templars.

In the whole history of the Temperance reform there has no organization swept over the country with such rapidity as has the Independent Order of Good Templars. In the single county of Tioga, in this State, there are upward of forty Lodges. In our neighboring county of Erie there are near a dozen Lodges, all established within a few weeks. The Crystal Fountain speaking of the Order, says:

"Its crowning grace is sociality. Here father and mother, sister and brother, husband and wife, son and daughter, can all unite in one great family, having the same object in view, and consult together on the best means of obtaining that object. We cordially welcome all ladies of good moral character, to whom prominent positions are given, and who labor with the members of the Order in the great Moral movement of Temperance. It is infinitely valuable in bringing all the weight of female influence to bear in behalf of temperance, both in attracting the youth and middle aged to the path of virtue, and moulding the character and shaping the destiny of the children of our land—teaching them to shun the unholy cup—for woman is the educator of our race. In no cause is she more zealous, knowing, alas, too well, the bitter fruits of intemperance."

The motto of the order is "Temperance, Faith, Hope, Charity." We stated two weeks ago that a Lodge was instituted in this place on the Monday evening previous. We should have stated in addition that it was opened with a list of twenty-seven members. We can now add that it already numbers near fifty members, and that in a month from its organization it will probably number fully one hundred. A large number have become members of the Order who were never previously attached to any Temperance organization. The initiation fee is fifty cents, and the dues one cent a week.—Connaughtville Courier.

Coudersport Academy.

THE spring term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, April 19, 1854, and continue eleven weeks.

Table listing terms and fees: Elementary branches—Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., \$2.25; Higher Arithmetic, First lessons, in Algebra, and Grammar, 3.25; Higher English branches, Algebra, Philosophy, &c., 4.75; Higher Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and French languages, 6.25; Instruction on the Piano Forte, extra, \$3.00; Use of instrument, 3.00; Vocal music free of charge.

N. B.—Payments of all bills will be strictly required.

J. BLOOMINGDALE, Principal.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Coudersport Academy, are moved by a sense of official and personal duty to invite the attention of the Public—of parents in particular, to the rising and useful character of this Institution of Learning. When invited, a little more than a half-year ago, to the superintendence of its affairs, we found it depressed and still declining. We requested Mr. J. BLOOMINGDALE to become its Principal Teacher, and entrusted its organization and other most onerous affairs to his discretion and management. Experience has proved him to be faithful, efficient, and practical—just such an instructor as this community need. The number of pupils in the school is now over sixty. We refer to Mr. Bloomingdale's advertisement for information as to the terms and conditions on which pupils are admitted, and for other facts of interest; and recommend the institution to the patronage of the people. H. H. DEAY, President. THOMAS B. TELER, Secretary. HENRY J. OLMSTED, Treasurer. F. L. JONES, CHAS. LYMAN, G. G. COLVIN, Trustees.